

Maine Farmer

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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No. 17.

Maine Farmer.

To learn what science is doing for the butter makers don't fail to read the article in another column on, Aroma made to order. It is a revelation in the study of bacteria.

The whiskey trust is now feeding 40,000 head of cattle on slops at their distilleries in the West. Nelson Morris has recently bought 2100 head of cattle for distillery feed. Who buys this beef, and where is it consumed?

Skin milk and corn meal make a ration for pigs well balanced for cold weather feeding. Pigs need more heat forming food in winter than in summer. This the corn supplies at a lower cost than it can be obtained in any other material.

A wide awake interest is abroad in the matter of getting up local classes through the grange for a special course of lecture instruction as announced in the Farmer by State Master Wiggin. The applications are so numerous that the college faculty are troubled to find lecturers enough to meet the demand.

At Portland, there are now three large sailing vessels and one Norwegian steamer loading with spruce wood pulp for Europe. Within a short time no less than seven cargoes of wood pulp have been shipped from Maine to Europe. The abundance and comparative cheapness of spruce wood in New England is likely to make an immense trade with Europe in the wood pulp industry.

Though the shops close their doors, the mills shut down, and the mechanic finds his occupation gone, yet people must eat, and so long as hunger is furnished its supply, the farmers' products will find a market and his labor meet its reward. So though idleness is abroad and destitution is met, yet the farmer may go on with his work confident that none of these conditions are for him.

A new procedure has been adopted by the combined grange, Middleboro, Mass., with combined pleasure and profit. The sisters connected with the grange go to the banquet hall in the afternoon and prepare a feast. The brothers do up their home work in good time and repair to the hall, when "they all drink tea" together, making the time one of much pleasure. After tea they open the meeting and proceed to business. The plan works to the pleasure of all hands.

Mr. S. D. Willard, the New York fruit specialist, in commenting on the statement that few apple orchards were now being planted in Western New York, said that some fine day we should awake to the fact that there were not half orchards enough to supply the wants of the community. Oranges were found in abundance and cheap in every market, while apples are scarce and high. There is every probability that in the near future, apple orchards will be the most profitable possession a man can have. If he were a little younger, he said, he would plant a hundred acres.

The first convention of the Eastern Butter and Cheese Makers' Association will be held at Graves' Hall, Springfield, Mass., March 14th and 15th, 1894. An interesting and instructive programme is being arranged by the committee. Some of the most practical and scientific men will be present to speak at the meetings. Also men who daily control the cream vat and churn will give their experiences. An important business meeting will be held Wednesday morning; a large attendance is desired. There will be addresses and discussions in the afternoon. Wednesday evening will take on more of an entertaining nature. The exhibits will be judged Thursday morning, followed by addresses and papers during the day.

In a report of the recent annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, sent out by Secretary C. M. Winslow, occurs the following interesting statement: "Mr. H. R. C. Watson gave an account of a trip through Scotland, and his impressions of the Ayrshire cattle, and read extracts from a number of noted breeders in Scotland, all of which indicated a change of type in the cattle raised in Scotland and that for the worse. They all lamented the loss of the good, substantial type of the past, with their large milking qualities, and believed they had made a mistake in the introduction of the small white stock with short tests. This was particularly noticeable in the exhibit at Chicago. The Ayrshires from the States were more after the early importation of the useful dairy type, while the Canadian exhibit was from the more recent importations and after the Scotch show type."

On the 10th of February the Department of Agriculture at Washington summarized the live-stock situation as follows: "The estimates of farm animals for January, 1894, indicate a decrease in the number of horses as compared with January, 1893, of a little less than 8-10 of 1 per cent, an increase in mules of about 9-10 of 1 per cent, an increase of milch cows of nearly 4-10 of 1 per cent,

and of oxen and other cattle of a little less than 2 per cent. Sheep, in the interval between these dates, have suffered a numerical loss of nearly 5 per cent., and hogs have fallen off in numbers nearly 2 per cent. In prices horses have declined 2-10 per cent., mules 12 per cent., milch cows have remained almost stationary, but with increasing tendency, while oxen and other cattle have lost 3 per cent. There has been a decline in the price of horses throughout the country, excepting in Rhode Island and Idaho. The range of prices is from \$15.80 per head in New Mexico to \$85.43 in Rhode Island, the averaging being \$47.83. The price of milch cows has advanced in some sections, but the decline in other parts of the country has so nearly offset the increase, that the average for the country remains at about the figures of 1893. The decline in the price of sheep has been considerable in the last year, notwithstanding the decided decrease in numbers. Hogs have also fallen in price, but there is every appearance of rapid recovery."

AROMA OF BUTTER MADE TO ORDER.

Important Facts in the Study of Bacteria.

Butter pictures and expert butter makers know that at certain times they find or make a sample of butter that has a most deliciously inviting odor or aroma, and that when such a sample is tasted, or eaten, this aroma becomes a part of the flavor, giving the article a specially inviting quality, which is most agreeable to the palate of the eater. Critical buyers and expert judges of this article sometimes call it the "bouquet" of butter, hence speak of a sample as having a delicious "bouquet." This specially agreeable property gives a sample so inviting a quality that when one is struck, in which it is highly present, one feels that he could eat that butter without limit. All of us know that this peculiar aroma or flavor is not always present even in butter that rates as good. It is also known that the process of what is designated as the ripening of cream, builds up, brings out, or puts off to a certain degree this aroma or flavor of butter, and that ripened cream butter is thus made more acceptable to most consumers and to the general market. Just what was done by this so-called ripening, or precisely what process brought about such results. Since the theory of bacteria has been advanced, however, and has been found to account for so many changes, the cream for which and the peculiar process through which they were put on was before hidden from our knowledge, it has been surmised that in this direction an explanation of this peculiar process might be found.

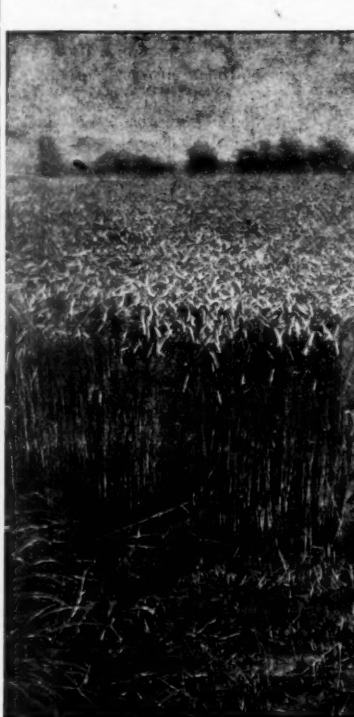
Some two years or more ago the Department of Agriculture at Washington sent a representative, Professor Georgeon of the Kansas Agricultural College, abroad to investigate the dairy work of Denmark and Sweden, where the sciences involved in dairy processes had been studied to a greater extent than in any other part of the civilized world. In their work he reported as finding in use certain bacteria cultures, or specially prepared ferments, for the proper ripening of cream before churning, or more properly, perhaps, for the development of a desired aroma in the butter product. This fact, and probably other causes also, has directed the attention of our station scientists, engaged in the study of milk and the processes to which it is subjected, to the matter of bacteria in milk and the changes thereby brought about. At the recent meeting of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Prof. H. W. Conn of Wesleyan University, and of the Storrs' Experiment Station, read a most valuable paper, giving the results of his recent studies in this field of research, from which we condense some of the most important points relating to this highly interesting, as well as most important, matter of bacteria as affecting milk.

Prof. Conn goes on to say that the ripening of cream has for its object the obtaining of a delicate butter aroma. This delicate flavor is a gift to the butter maker on the part of bacteria. Different species of bacteria vary much as to the type of flavors they produce, some giving rise to good butter, some to extra fine butter and others to a very poor quality of butter. A majority of the common species produce good, but not the highest, quality of butter. The bacteriologist can isolate and obtain in pure cultures the species of bacteria which produce the best flavored butter. He can then furnish them to creameries to use as starters in cream ripening. This artificial ripening of cream promises much, he claims, for the near future, although up to the present it has been tried only on a small scale.

The ripening of cream is a process of bacterial growth in which the bacteria multiply rapidly in a similar manner as the microscopic yeast plant multiplies in the rising dough. Important changes are carried on in the cream during their growth. Their action is on the milk sugar, casein and albumen contained in the cream. Milk sugar is changed into lactic acid, thus securing the cream. The first products of change are delicate

and pleasant, but advanced decomposition produces unpleasant flavors and tastes, and finally putrefaction and decay. If the ripening process is stopped after the bacteria have been growing for the proper time the delicate flavors developed are captured and retained before unpleasant ones appear. These delicate flavors give the peculiar character to gilt-edged butter.

Different species of bacteria do not produce the same kind of ripening. The Professor was asked to "prepare an



PHOTOGRAPH OF RYE FIELD OF J. H. HORTON, WEST DIGHTON, MASS. (SEE ARTICLE "PROFITABLE RYE GROWING.")

exhibit for the World's Fair, illustrating the process of cream ripening. For that purpose he obtained and studied a large number of species of bacteria from the ripening cream at the different Connecticut creameries. The effect of each kind on the flavor of butter was determined, and from them two were selected. These two looked very much alike under the microscope, yet their effect on the butter was radically different. The one species when inoculated into the cream for ripening produced a delicate, fine flavored butter, regarded by all as of extra quality. The other species used in the same way for the same purpose, ripening the cream for the same length of time and at the same temperature, produced a butter with a vile, bitter taste. Both of these species were taken from ripening cream at their State creameries. It is plain that a creamery supplied largely with the first species would produce a product far superior in flavor to one supplied with the second species.

Through the working out of several hundred experiments, Prof. Conn has been able to determine in general the effect of a large variety of species of bacteria upon the flavor of butter, when each is used in ripening the cream. Of the many species used, he has found that but very few produce really poor butter, while he has also found that but very few produce exceptionally good butter. The great bulk of bacteria species produce butter that is neither exceptionally good or bad.

From this the practical conclusion may be drawn, the Professor claims, that any creamery that is satisfied with making only good butter can get along perfectly well with ordinary means, most of the common species of bacteria being sufficient for that purpose. Those creameries, however, desirous of producing the very best flavor in their product, must be ready and willing to adopt some means of getting their creameries stocked with the exceptionally good species of bacteria.

IS IT NECESSARY TO SUBMERGE THE CANS?

In the use of the Cooley tank and cans in our own private dairy operations, our philosophy has not considered it necessary that the cans be submerged in order to secure the cleanest practicable creaming, care only being taken that the ice water be kept above the height of the milk in the cans. Seeing the statement in one of our exchanges that the dairymen at the Connecticut convention jumped on to the claim made by Prof. Jordan, that the submergence was not absolutely necessary to good work, for they had proved to the contrary, we at once applied to Prof. Jordan to learn whether experiments conducted by him had shown that we, and others following the same method, were losing cream by such practice. In reply he has kindly furnished data on the matter, which we give to the readers of the Farmer for their benefit.

Prof. Jordan's Reply.

Two reasons are directly or indirectly put forward why submergence should be secured:

1. The composition of the cream is more uniform when this is done.
2. Less fat is left in the skimmed milk than otherwise would be the case.

No experimental evidence is at hand to show whether the first claim is in

accordance with fact or not. The only possible reason that can be offered, however, why submergence affects the consistency of cream, is that it prevents evaporation and consequent thickening of the surface of the cream. But when the cans are in a closed cabinet, the air over the water must be so saturated with moisture as to preclude evaporation from the cream, even if the cans are not submerged. But this point is scarcely worth arguing, for other unavoidable conditions so influence the composition



PHOTOGRAPH OF RYE FIELD OF J. H. HORTON, WEST DIGHTON, MASS. (SEE ARTICLE "PROFITABLE RYE GROWING.")

of cream as to completely overshadow this effect.

The second claim is the more important, and concerning which a certain amount of data are fortunately available. As was stated in Bulletin No. 5, just issued from this station, and published in the Farmer, a representative of the station visited two hundred and twenty-four farms, sampling milk to two creameries, and took samples of the skimmed milk. Among other data he noted the manner of setting the milk, whether the cans were submerged or not, and if not, the depth of the water.

In making up the averages presented herewith, it should be stated that the first twenty-five farms are excluded, as no record was made of the depth of the water. There are also excluded a few cases where top skimming was practiced, because uniform conditions should prevail in such a comparison. Again, the cases where no ice was used, or other unfavorable circumstances existed, are not included. With these exceptions, the figures obtained are as follows:

No. of observations made.....	163
No. with cans submerged or sealed.....	124
No. not submerged or sealed.....	39
Per cent. skim milk fat in submerged or sealed cans.....	17.3%
Per cent. skim milk fat in cans not submerged or sealed.....	20%

The difference is slightly in favor of submerging, but is not large enough to have any practical importance.

It is noticeable in looking over the records mentioned in the foregoing, that a greater percentage of Jersey and Jersey grades were found among the patrons of the Turner factory than among those of the Poland factory, the latter owning a somewhat larger proportion of Short-horn and Holstein grades. For this reason it is possibly more just to compare results among the patrons of the same factory, especially as the "not submerged" cases were more frequent in one case than in the other:

TURNER FACTORY.	
No. patrons with cans submerged or sealed.....	106
No. patrons with cans not submerged or sealed.....	13
Per cent. skim milk fat in submerged or sealed cans.....	16.9%
Per cent. skim milk fat in cans not submerged or sealed.....	17.7%

POLAND FACTORY.

No. patrons with cans submerged or sealed.....	18
No. patrons with cans not submerged or sealed.....	26
Per cent. skim milk fat in cans submerged or sealed.....	20.1%
Per cent. skim milk fat in cans not submerged or sealed.....	21.1%

The records show that where the cans were not submerged or sealed, the depth of water varied from half the height of the can to a level with the handles. Mr. Hayes states that the purpose seemed to be to have the water as high as the milk, or above.

The value of submergence as a means of decreasing the waste of fat in the skimmed milk, does not become apparent through the foregoing figures. It should be remembered, however, that in all these cases ice was used, and kept in the tanks all the time. If this were not done, the chances would appear to be in favor of submergence, because the greater the volume of water, the less its temperature would be raised by cooling the warm milk.

W. H. JORDAN.

Maine Experiment Station, Feb. 14.

NATIONAL DAIRY ORGANIZATIONS.

Within a few weeks two national organizations have sprung into existence. The one was organized at Chicago, Jan. 16, under the name of National Dairy

Union, with two hundred delegates present, representing a dozen or more different States, and among them many men of national standing. C. W. Horton of Ohio, was elected President; D. W. Wilson, Elgin, Ill., Secretary; C. S. Martin, New York City, Treasurer.

The object of the Union is defined to be—"To secure national and State legislation to prevent the manufacture and sale of food products made in imitation or semblance of pure butter or cheese, and also to prevent the sale of adulterated



PHOTOGRAPH OF RYE FIELD OF J. H. HORTON, WEST DIGHTON, MASS. (SEE ARTICLE "PROFITABLE RYE GROWING.")

methods of procedure to secure the object wanted.

The movement has taken definite shape by the application for a legal organization of a corporation for carrying on the business, which papers at the time of this reading are probably received. The capital stock is placed at \$10,000, with such an amount to be paid in as shall be needed in an outfit for the business. One thousand dollars have already been secured, and the rest will easily be placed. The officers, made up in part of farmers, and partly from the business men of the village, are as follows: President, M. P. Tufts; Vice President, M. E. Titcomb; Secretary, F. W. Butler; Treasurer, D. H. Knowlton; Directors, M. P. Tufts, Mellen Hayes, S. O. Tarbox, Hiram Titcomb, D. H. Knowlton. A desirable site for the factory near the railroad station will be secured as soon as the organization is perfected.

The farmers of Franklin county need just such an enterprise as this purposes to be. The dairy business is the best outlook for their efforts now in sight, and if they take hold of it earnestly and intelligently, there can be no question but they will find it profitable and satisfactory. The business everywhere is assuming the cooperative form, and with a well conducted factory within reach, the farmers sooner or later will all come to its patronage. So sure as this enterprise goes on, and is kept under good management, it cannot fail of final success.

PROFITABLE RYE GROWING.

It is a Cold Blooded Plant and Needs an Early Stimulant.

In nearly all the thickly populated centres the growing of rye straw is found to be a remunerative crop, \$18 to \$20 per ton being generally obtained for it.

The stubble and roots are valuable in furnishing humus to the soil, a substance which, though containing little or no plant food, nevertheless improves the soil's mechanical condition by allowing the air to penetrate it, making it more porous and productive.

It should be the aim of all cultivators to obtain straw of good length, short straw having much less market value. To do this a reasonable amount of soluble plant food should be supplied at the time of sowing the seed.

To grow the best straw, the seed should be sown the latter part of September, and as the rye starts to grow very early in the spring, where barnyard manure is used, or where only a small amount of fertilizer is used at seeding, an application of 400 to 500 pounds of some soluble fertilizer will give the crop a quick and vigorous start, and ensure early maturity and a largely increased yield.

The above engraving is a photographic reproduction of the rye field of J. H. Horton, West Dighton, Mass., who says that the field was in potatoes the previous year, when it received a light dressing of stable manure, together with an application of Bradley's potato manure. The rye was sown in the latter part of September, without any further fertilizing that season, but early in the spring 400 pounds of Bradley's complete manure for top-dressing grass and grain was applied, which started an early and active growth, resulting in producing straw five feet in height, weighing at the rate of two and one-half tons per acre, after thrashing out 35 bushels of plump grain per acre.

Rye is a cold-blooded plant; that is, it makes its best growth during the cooler months of the spring. From this fact it will be seen how essential it is to stimulate its growth early, allowing it to make its full length of stalk before the warm months of summer check its growth. It should, therefore, be top-dressed with some quick acting fertilizer, like Bradley's top-dressing for grass and grain.

MIDWINTER BULLETIN.

No. 2 of this Bulletin has just been issued from the office of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. It shows that while the number of farm stock may have fallen off somewhat, their value for work or production has increased, by reason of better care and more liberal feeding. This is particularly true in regard to dairy stock. The principal falling off in numbers seems to be in sheep and horses. The sheep in numbers and horses in value. Those animals on hand should not be sacrificed at ruinous prices, for, with the lower prices of necessity come a less production, and this will, of course, react upon the market, especially for early lambs, and for good road, and driving horses. Therefore farmers should make the most of such animals as they have, and expect in the end, an evening up of prices that will make the business fairly profitable. Notwithstanding the severe drought of last summer, more stock fodder was grown than in 1892. The increase being principally caused by a greater variety and by growing more crops for soiling. The sowing of mixed grains to be cut and fed as hay, has also tended to this result, and will, no doubt, be increased this season. Farms are producing more than formerly, the increase being in these sections where dairying is most common. Sixty-seven silos have been built in the State the past season, and the farmers are well pleased with the result. All the silos were built in a part of the barn, at an average cost of about thirty-five dollars for material. They are mostly made of wood, double boarded, with tarred paper between; with cement bottom. The sizes are very greatly, being made to correspond to the space it is wished to fill.

THE FARMINGTON CREAMERY.

It was our pleasure, on Friday afternoon and evening of last week, to meet with the leading business men of the village of Farmington, and the enterprising farmers of the vicinity, for the purpose of a conference over the matter of establishing a butter factory enterprise in that part of the county. The movement comes from the joint desire on the part of the active citizens of the locality to give the village the benefit of this added business, while at the same time it opens the way for the farmers of the county to avail themselves of a opportunity to engage in the business of dairying after the manner of the later methods proving so advantageous to other parts of the State. Franklin county is specially well adapted to carrying on this profitable branch of farming, and all that is wanting is for them to go ahead and do it. It was the mission of our visit to indicate to them the

so called "feed flour," with good results.

This article comes from the West. Resembles common wheat flour, except that it is darker colored, and analyses at our Station, twenty per cent. nitrogen.

One correspondent reports better results with shorts fed to cows than with any other grain.

Several find it pays to grind grain for horses and colts, rather than to feed it whole.

One reports results from oats cut in the milk and feed in the straw, unsatisfactory.

Several also report, improvement from feeding more home grown products, and most grain crops unthreshed.

One correspondent reports feeding oats, barley and peas to cows, in place of bran, cotton seed and corn meal with satisfactory results. Several report good results from gluten meal, in milk, but some complain of injury to the grain of butter.

In general, the tendency is toward a closer feeding of all coarse fodders, like straw or swale hay, with supplements of grain, either purchased or grown on the farms, and the stock carrying capacity of the farms are thereby much increased.

The letters from correspondents show a large amount of work done in the fall to forward work of early spring. Manure either drawn out and worked into the soil in the fall, or drawn out in large heaps in the winter in readiness for use in the spring. This with most of the land plowed in the fall, gives a start that will be of much value.

In most places where mixed grains are sown, they are either oats and barley at the rate of three bushels per acre, oats and peas two bushels each per acre, or wheat, barley and oats one bushel of each per acre.

The improvements noted are better care of farm stock, underdraining of wet places, more and better hood crops, and more attention to roadsides and gardens.

It is pleasing to note the evident feeling of satisfaction and of a desire to grasp all better methods which seems to exist in all sections of our State.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

CORN vs. HAY.

BY H. L. LELAND.

In answering the question, "Which costs the most to produce, an acre of well cared for corn, or two tons of English hay?"

I will give my own personal experience in growing both crops. In part, it will be the average usual expense as to labor expended upon each crop. In part we have to rely upon estimates as to relative values of manure used up by either crop. There are also the incidental expenses of use of land, taxes, etc., but as these will apply equally or nearly so to each crop, I omit them from this estimate.

It is our practice to grow a crop of field corn (yellow) each year in the regular rotation of cropping. We may regard the corn crop as the beginning of the rotation, as it is grown upon broken up grass land, to be followed by a grain crop, and reseeded to clover and grass to be mown four years, making a six years rotation. Corn one year, grain one year, and hay four years.

In estimating the cost of the corn crop I do not know as it is quite fair to charge the corn with the whole cost of breaking the soil. Possibly some of the expense placed against the hay crops. We have however placed the plowing against the corn. I think home made manures as they are a waste product resulting from the crops grown upon the farm, should not be charged against the crops produced by their use. It seems to me the only charge made against manures produced on the farm, should be cartage.

I will follow however what I think is the usual practice of estimating the value of the manure and divide it between the three crops equally. In this estimate I will call the value of the manure and carting \$30, and charge \$10 to the corn, \$10 to the grain, and \$10 to the grass.

COST OF GROWING ONE ACRE OF CORN.	
Breaking soil.....	\$3.00
Manure and carting.....	10.00
Harrowing.....	1.50
Corn Fertilizer 400 lbs.....	6.50
Seed Corn.....	2.50
Planting by hand.....	2.50
Cultivating and hoeing.....	4.50
Harvesting and husking.....	5.00

Total cost.....\$36.15

The hay crop in the rotation will yield an average of fully one and one half tons to the acre, or six tons to the acre in the four years. The manure cost of the six tons we estimate at \$10, or \$1.67 per ton.

THE COST OF GROWING TWO TONS OF HAY.	
Clover and grass seed.....	\$.50
Harvesting \$2.00 a ton.....	4.00
Manures.....	5.50

Total cost.....\$7.00

Cost of growing one ton of hay \$3.50.

To carry our estimates a little further, we may reasonably expect 50 bushels of shelled corn on land well cared for. The corn fodder will not be less than 1 1/2 tons, and may be estimated worth \$7.00 a ton, making the value of fodder \$10.50. Deducting value of corn fodder from cost of crop \$36.15-\$10.50, leaves \$25.65, as cost of 50 bushels shelled corn, or fifty cents a bushel as the cost of growing corn.

[COMMUNICATIONS ON 2d & 5th PAGES.]

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TERMS.
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
 For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
 tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-
 quent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
 Mr. C. S. ATER is now calling upon our sub-
 scribers in Sagadahoc county.
 Mr. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our
 subscribers in Aroostook county.

The political pot is boiling in Maine's
 municipalities.

The *Richmond Bee* says: "An ex-
 change remarks that Androscoggin
 water is as good for drinking purposes
 as water taken from the Kennebec. If
 it is true it is good enough for any-
 body."

Dr. Twitchell, of the *Farmer*, has been
 invited to speak before the semi-annual
 meeting of the State Board of Trade in
 Portland, March 20th, upon "The re-
 lations our Agricultural Societies sustain
 to the industries of the State."

The cold wave of Friday and Saturday,
 as it swept through these Northern
 States, was most intense in its severity.
 It was colder than has been experienced
 for years. It was just one steady wave
 of cold, with no let-up until Sunday
 afternoon, when a little relief came.

Mr. Isaiah M. Sherman, Augusta, has
 not only been a constant subscriber to
 the *Farmer* for half a century or more,
 but evidently has followed its wise sug-
 gestions, as there may be found to-day
 in his well filled barn a pair of eight
 foot cattle. Our old friend has made no
 mistake in clinging to the good stick.

Norman L. Munroe, the New York
 publisher, died last week, leaving an es-
 tate which is estimated to be worth be-
 tween \$5,000,000 and \$5,000,000, all made
 in his business within a comparatively
 few years. He was in the cheap and
 flashy literature business, and success
 in cheap things seems to be an assured
 fact.

The Salvation Army in its great meet-
 ing in Boston made a most favorable im-
 pression upon the people, winning for it
 many friends who were before prejudiced
 against it. The members of the army
 have done good work among many
 people whom the churches have not
 been able to reach, or have shown no
 disposition to reach.

When a man like President Eliot, of
 Harvard, speaks on the question of
 college athletics, then we can all afford
 to listen. He now says that there must
 be a modification of our American col-
 lege system of athletics; it is altogether
 too rough. Just the position the *Farmer*
 has taken all the time. But this same
 President Eliot, last season, swung his
 hat in air and cheered at the top of his
 voice when a poor fellow, maimed for
 life, was carried off the field on stretch-
 ers, having been downed by one of the
 Harvard roughs. It is a fiendish game.

The public generally will approve of
 the pronounced position of Department
 Commander Gilman, who has issued an
 open letter to the principals of the insti-
 tutions of learning throughout the State
 asking for a better observance of Me-
 morial Day, and particularly requesting
 that the various colleges and schools
 should not indulge in base ball games on
 that day. Of late years the Memorial
 Day base ball game has been as much a
 feature of the day almost as the decoration
 of the soldiers' graves. Mr. Gil-
 man's letter is exceedingly timely, as it
 may assist in turning back the tide
 towards making this day a day of amuse-
 ment. It is the Nation's Sunday, and
 base ball games are just as proper on
 Sunday as on this day, sacred to the
 memory of the heroic dead. We thank
 Mr. Gilman for his letter.

The *State Register*, which is the organ
 of the Iowa farmers, makes the com-
 plaint that imitation butter has been
 brought so extensively into the market
 that it interferes seriously with the sale
 of the genuine article, and is so prepared
 that it can hardly be detected from but-
 ter made from the milk of the cow. This
 bogus butter is made from many
 kinds of fat, and is then colored and
 flavored so that it can easily be passed
 off for dairy butter. It can be made
 cheaper and sold cheaper, even at a
 great profit, than the genuine article, and
 the extensive use of it works to the in-
 jury of the farmers. The farmers are de-
 prived of their usual sales of butter, and
 the people buy this new product mainly
 because they suppose that they are ob-
 taining dairy butter at a reasonable price.
 What is asked for is that the imitation
 butter shall be marked and sold for what
 it is, so that the butter made on the
 farms may have a fair chance in the
 open market.

A big crop of ice is promised on the
 Kennebec river the present season. This
 section will furnish about 1,250,000
 tons of the "solid comfort" to cool the
 parched throats of the people next sum-
 mer. Consequently the people here are
 in a very happy frame of mind, and the
 cold weather has not had any terrors for
 them. The ice now being cut averages
 about 17 inches in thickness, and is ex-
 cellent in quality. A careful estimate of
 the amount that will be harvested this
 winter on the Kennebec river puts the
 figure at 850,000 tons, which, with the
 amount carried over from last season,
 estimated at 400,000 tons, makes a total
 of 1,250,000 tons. About all of this is
 held by companies which have a regular
 market in the large cities, only two
 concerns having what may be called specu-
 lative ice. There is no reason to doubt
 that every block will be shipped. On an
 average of 800 tons to a cargo, it will
 require over 1500 vessels to take it
 out of the river. The shipping season is
 about 180 working days.

DEATH OF AN HISTORIAN AND GENERAL SOLDIER.

Dr. William Berry Lapham, of this
 city, died at the National Soldiers' Home,
 Togus, early Thursday morning, in the
 60th year of his age. He had an attack
 of diabetes last summer, and while suf-
 fering from this was seized with inflamma-
 tion of the nerves, being confined to his
 bed the most of the time, and an intense
 sufferer. Three weeks ago last Saturday,
 at his request, he was taken to the Sol-
 diers' Home, where in the hospital de-
 partment, under the care of Dr. Elwell,
 he could have constant medical attend-
 ance; but his disease was past yielding
 to medical treatment, and his life gradu-
 ally faded away until the end came,
 and the end was peace.

Dr. Lapham was born among the
 Oxford hills, in the town of Greenwood,
 his parents removing to Bethel when
 William was a babe. His early years were
 years of deprivation, almost of poverty.
 As his young life expanded, he had a burn-
 ing thirst for education, and his ambition
 was not satisfied until he conquered
 great obstacles to secure it. By the
 glow of pine knots in the broad fire-
 place of the kitchen in the old homestead,
 the young student prepared himself for
 the school four miles distant, to which
 he walked next day, carrying a frugal
 luncheon that must answer for his dinner.
 By working on various farms, and in
 saw mills, in summer, and attending
 school in winter, he had laid the founda-
 tion of his acquirements, and at the age
 of 20, having purchased of his father the
 remainder of his majority, he started out
 to carve his way in the world. He went
 to Gould's noted Academy in Bethel,
 where he studied some three years, from
 thence to Waterville College, (which in
 1874 conferred upon him the degree of
 A. M.) where he remained two years.
 Having decided upon the study of medi-
 cine, he entered the office of Dr. Almon
 Twitchell in Bethel, attended medical
 lectures at the Maine Medical School
 and Dartmouth College, finished his
 medical course in New York in 1880, and
 commenced the practice of medicine at
 Bryant's Pond the same year. Here his
 practice was large and lucrative.

He remained there until the breaking
 out of the war of the rebellion, and at
 the age of thirty-three years gave himself
 to his country's service. As soon as the
 legislature of Maine had made provision
 for raising troops, he came to Augusta
 and took out enlistment papers, the first
 given to a citizen of Oxford county. He
 enlisted a company, but it was not called
 into service, so great was the outpouring
 of men at the first call. He afterwards
 acted as Assistant Surgeon. In 1862, he
 enlisted as a private in the 23d Maine
 Regiment, and served during its term.
 He was promoted to Commissary Ser-
 geant, then to Second and subsequently
 to First Lieutenant of Co. F. After his
 regiment was mustered out, he aided in
 recruiting the 7th Maine Battery, with
 which he was mustered into the United
 States service, as Senior First Lieutenant.
 He served with this battery which took
 part in the subsequent great battles of
 the Army of the Potomac, down to the
 surrender of the Confederate armies and
 close of the war. When the battery was
 ordered home to be mustered out in June,
 1865, he was appointed Assistant Quar-
 termaster with the rank of Captain, and
 ordered to do duty in Vermont, where
 he remained until October 30, 1865,
 when he was mustered out as Brevet
 Major. The battery had a right to have
 inscribed upon its banners some of the
 conspicuous battles of the war. In 1892,
 at the request of his wife, Dr. Lapham
 wrote and printed a volume of 240 pages,
 containing his personal recollections of
 the War of the Rebellion, with the polit-
 ical events leading up to it, a volume of
 absorbing interest, intended for circula-
 tion only within the family circle and
 among a few intimate friends.

Returning to Bryant's Pond, Dr. Lap-
 ham resumed the practice of his pro-
 fession. He was elected a member of
 the legislature in 1867, and was appointed
 a Trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital
 in 1868. He served in the latter capacity
 for six years, the last four as President
 of the Board of Trustees, and under his
 advice many advances were made in the
 treatment of the insane. In June, 1871,
 he moved to Augusta. In March, 1872,
 he became the general news editor of the
Maine Farmer, continuing his work in
 this capacity until 1879, when he became
 agricultural editor of the paper, which
 position he continued until November, 1883,
 when he resigned the charge, laying
 down his newspaper work that he might
 have more time to devote to his other
 literary employments. During the most
 of this time he held a position on the
 board of examining surgeons for invalid
 pensions.

He was at his best in the field of
 the genealogist, unravelling the intricacies
 of family history. When he turned on
 the lens of his searching investigations,
 your progenitors were sure to be un-
 earthed, though it might lead back to
 the discovery of the original tadpole or
 sponge. Facts were inexorable things
 with him, and in his hands genealogy
 was an exact science. He has compiled
 some dozen genealogies of families,
 which have been published in book form.
 In the same line of thought were born
 the town histories which he has com-
 piled. His History of the town of
 Woodstock was published in 1882; Paris
 in 1884; Norway in 1886; Rumford in
 1890; Bethel in 1892. When he was
 stricken down by disease he was at
 work on the history of the town of
 Kittery, death staying the writer's hand
 when the work was only half finished.
 So it could be said of him as it was said
 of the great Longfellow:

"Dead he lay among his books,
 The peace of God was in his looks."

Dr. Lapham published a very valuable
 work from 1875 to 1878, the *Maine Gene-
 alist and Biographer*, a quarterly,
 which was not sustained financially. He
 was a prolific writer, correspondent and
 reporter for the press; has written and
 published many pamphlets for the *Maine
 Central Railroad*, describing the scenery
 of Maine, and especially its attractions
 as a summer resort; he wrote the chap-
 ter containing the history of Kennebec
 county in the work recently published by
 Blake & Co., and prepared a brief de-
 scription of the State of Maine for a work

published in Boston a few years ago.
 That "death loves a shining mark"
 had a passion for books with an an-
 cient flavor, and added constantly to his
 already valuable library, books of that
 character.

Dr. Lapham has held many respon-
 sible positions besides those we have
 already mentioned. He was Postmaster
 at Bryant's Pond, a school officer at
 Woodstock, one of the charter members,
 Treasurer and Master of Jefferson Lodge
 of Masons, District Deputy Grand Mas-
 ter of the Sixteenth Masonic District for
 two terms, and for the same number of
 terms for the eleventh district. Last
 year he wrote the history of Augusta
 Lodge of Masons, of which he was a
 member. He was Commander of the
 Post of the Grand Army at Bryant's
 Pond, and also of Seth Williams Post at
 Augusta, served as Medical Director of
 the Department of Maine, and was a
 member of the Loyal Legion. He was
 a member of the Maine Historical So-
 ciety, of the New England Historical and
 Genealogical Society, and of the Prince
 Society, and corresponding member of
 the Royal Historical Society of Great
 Britain. He was a member of the
 Massachusetts Historical Society, and a
 member of the Sons of the Revolution.
 He was a member of the Maine Press
 Association, and at one time its Presi-
 dent.

Who can read the record we have given,
 and not decide that this has been a busy
 and useful life? Struggling amidst ad-
 versities that would appal the youth of
 the present day, determined to obtain
 an education at any cost, he has carved
 for himself an enduring name and fame.
 He was a writer who was content to con-
 fine himself to the realm of fact, indulg-
 ing in imagination only for recreation
 and embellishment. He was clear and
 concise, using the very best English,
 and making his productions always
 readable and interesting. His memory
 was a retentive and capacious reservoir,
 which he could draw at will, and which
 also served him to good advantage, es-
 pecially when he was at work on local or
 family history. His standard of morali-
 ty was high, he despised shams and
 pretences, though he might endanger his
 popularity in their condemnation. A
 consciousness that he was right over-
 balanced all other considerations with
 him.

When a young man, Dr. Lapham was
 converted, baptized at Hamlin Gore, and
 united with the Baptist church at Bethel,
 where he was an active member four
 years. His views on several theological
 points changing, when at Bryant's Pond
 he became associated in church work
 with the Universalist church and Sunday
 School there, and has ever since held
 views entertained by that body of
 Christians. Dr. Lapham leaves a de-
 voted wife, who is now prostrated on a
 bed of sickness—a sister of Hon. Sidney
 Perham—three children, Mary C.,
 Ben W., and Frances B. He also leaves
 four brothers and three sisters. One of
 his brothers is Mr. Isaac F. Lapham, a
 prosperous farmer in Litchfield.

The funeral was held at the late resi-
 dence on Elm street, Saturday morning,
 Capt. Chas. E. Nash having charge of the
 arrangements. Scripture was read and
 a fervent prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Le-
 land. A tribute of affection was paid to
 the deceased by Rev. Dr. Ricker. There
 were numerous and beautiful floral offer-
 ings from Seth Williams Post, Col.
 Adams of Portland, Dr. J. F. Hill of
 Augusta, and others. The remains were
 taken to Bryant's Pond for interment,
 attended by delegations from the
 Masonic and Grand Army organizations,
 of which Dr. Lapham was a member.

A RAILROAD TO ROCKLAND.
 We always thought a great mistake
 was made by the capitalists of Augusta
 when they permitted their Gardiner
 neighbors to get ahead of them in the
 construction of the railroad to Togus,
 with a possible extension farther on.
 But the way has now been opened for
 still more extensive enterprises in that
 direction, and if our people now fail to
 grasp it, they will lose the opportunity
 of a life time.

We refer to the construction of a rail-
 road, on the standard gauge system,
 from this city to Union, to connect with
 the Georges Valley Railroad. This road
 would run to Togus and the towns be-
 yond, and give Augusta a short and
 direct opening to Rockland, and the sea-
 board. It would involve the building of
 only twenty-six miles of road through a
 fertile country.

On Wednesday of last week a dele-
 gation from the Augusta Board of Trade,
 consisting of A. S. Bangs, Henry G.
 Staples, George E. Macomber, Charles
 A. Milliken, A. W. Brooks and A. E.
 Whitney visited Rockland, where they
 met quite a number of the leading citi-
 zens of the city and discussed the feasi-
 bility of building such a road.

The remarks at the meeting indicated
 an earnest purpose on Augusta's part to
 secure the building of such a road in
 which the cooperation of Rockland is
 desired. Remarks were made by the
 visitors and also by several of the promi-
 nent business men of Rockland.

Considerable enthusiasm was devel-
 oped, and this committee of Rockland,
 men were appointed to work with Augu-
 sta, investigating the matter thor-
 oughly: Mayor Frank C. Knight, W.
 Case, President of the Georges Valley
 Railroad, Samuel Bryant, E. A. Butler
 and Mervin Ap Rice.

The people of Liberty and other places
 on the line are enthusiastic, all in favor
 of the extension, and will take hold of
 the matter at once and assist in pushing
 it to success. A sub-committee, C. A.
 Milliken and Col. Staples, went to Lib-
 erty yesterday, to consult with a similar
 committee there.

The committee on the subject are at
 work, and should receive the support of
 all who are interested in the business
 development of this section. It is un-
 derstood that the Maine Central Rail-
 road is heartily in favor of the enterprise,
 and will permit the cars of the new road
 to cross its bridge at this point.

Rev. Henry A. Wales, of Biddeford,
 Me., has accepted the invitation to de-
 liver an oration at Littleboro's (Mass.)
 200th anniversary in October.

PROF. WALTER BALENTINE.

That "death loves a shining mark"
 has been demonstrated many times this
 winter, and as friend after friend has
 dropped out to join the ranks on the
 eternal camping grounds, those who re-
 mained are conscious of the heavy in-
 roads made by disease upon the circle of
 tried and true.

The first intimation of the illness of
 Prof. Balentine came in the news of his
 death from pneumonia, after only a few
 days sickness. In his departure the
 friends of agriculture lose one of their
 strongest, most faithful, most devoted
 co-laborers.

He was born in Waterville in 1851.
 After preparing at the Coburn Classical
 Institute at Waterville, he entered the
 Maine State College, graduating there-
 from in 1874, having taken the agricul-
 tural course. He took a post graduate
 course of one year at the Wesleyan Uni-
 versity, at the completion of which he
 accepted a position as assistant chemist
 at the Connecticut State Experiment
 Station at Middletown.

In 1878 he went to Germany to study
 agricultural chemistry. He remained
 there two years, receiving in the mean-
 time a position there similar to the one
 he held at Middletown. On his return
 to this country in 1880, he was called to
 the chair of agriculture at the State Col-
 lege, which he has occupied ever since.

In 1883 he was married to Miss Eliza-
 beth Abbott, and three children have
 been born to them, the two oldest of
 whom are living. Prof. Balentine was
 regarded as one of the brightest and
 ablest men of the college faculty. Quiet
 and unostentatious in his manner,
 naturally reserved, it was not easy for
 him to stand before the public and dis-
 cuss questions so far in advance of com-
 mon practices as to make them seem
 beyond the reach of the ordinary level of
 work, yet no man wielded a greater in-
 fluence, and when aroused the clearness
 and directness of his thought always
 carried conviction. He was indeed a
 student of agriculture, but he never let
 go of the practical every-day, lines and
 while seeking to advance, remembered
 those whose opportunities kept them
 down, and there bestowed his most
 earnest, sincere efforts. Of him it may
 truly be said that no man ever asked
 assistance and was not helped. So mani-
 fest was this spirit in everything he
 said or did, that he won the respect of
 everyone with whom he came in contact.
 In his sudden and untimely death, in
 the prime of manhood and at a time
 when his labors and his counsel were
 never more needed, the institution and
 the cause of agricultural education loses
 an able educator and a reliable defender.
 An important place is made vacant that
 it will be difficult to fill.

His relations with the students have
 brought him into close intimacies and
 he has been very popular with every
 class. In the social life of the town his
 cordial, genial spirit has been recognized,
 and the loss to friends and associates is
 a heavy one. What then must it be to
 the loving wife, who has been a help-
 meet and companion, and to the children
 bereft a father's tender care. To the God
 of the widow and fatherless only can com-
 fort and sustain those thus deeply afflict-
 ed.

WOOL PRODUCTION.

In response to a call from Congress
 for statistics of "wool and the manufac-
 tures of wool," Washington C. Ford,
 chief of the Bureau of statistics, Treas-
 ury Department, has sent to that body
 an elaborate report on the same. The
 domestic wool clip in 1884 was estimat-
 ed by Mr. Lynch to have been 337,503,000
 pounds. The imports in that year were
 78,350,651 pounds. In 1893 the domestic
 clip had increased to 364,152,066 pounds,
 and the imports had increased to 175,
 636,041 pounds. In that period, popula-
 tion increased about 20 per cent., and the
 consumption of wool nearly 30 per cent.
 The increase in production in foreign
 countries, especially in Australia, South
 America and Africa, has been far greater;
 so much greater as to over-shadow with
 their product the world's market.

While the American clip has trebled
 since 1860, the Australian clip has in-
 creased tenfold, that of South America
 ninefold and that of South Africa five-
 fold. The report shows that the year
 1892 gave the wool-producing interests
 of even the most favored countries like
 Australia a set back.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

If there is one fertilizer company that
 has taken great pains to help the farm-
 ers of New England to get at the truth
 in regard to feeding farm crops, it is the
 Bowker Fertilizer Company of Boston,
 of which Mr. W. H. Bowker, a graduate
 of the Massachusetts Agricultural Col-
 lege, is President, and whose advertise-
 ment, inviting correspondence from farm-
 ers, is published at the top of our third
 page this week. Mr. Bowker has always
 kept in touch with the latest develop-
 ments of research at the experiment
 stations, and has assisted in disseminat-
 ing through the various publications of
 his house the knowledge thus obtained
 for the benefit of farmers. If our readers
 are in doubt concerning any proposed
 fertilizing venture this spring, they will
 certainly be safe in corresponding with
 the Bowker Fertilizer Company, and we
 do not hesitate to say that they will
 profit by such a course.

Secretary Twitchell has secured from
 the American Berkshire Association two
 special grand prizes of \$25.00 each to be
 competed for at the next State Fair by
 the growers of Berkshire swine in Maine.
 Now is a good time for the hog men to
 be heard, and surely it is an industry not
 to be neglected. These specials are
 worth attention.

The public building in Waldoboro was
 built in 1853, and the post office has re-
 ceived its first supply of chairs from the
 government this week.—*Lincoln County
 News.*

That's a long while to stand up. How
 they will appreciate the chairs!

The city of Paris is almost in a state
 of terror, and the people are losing con-
 fidence in the ability of the police to put
 down anarchism. Schemes and plots
 for blowing up buildings are almost
 daily found.

President and Mrs. A. W. Harris, of
 the Maine State College, held a reception
 Thursday evening at their residence.
 The floral arrangements were fine and it
 was an exceptionally brilliant affair.

William Waldorf Astor has made a
 gift of \$10,000 to the unemployed of
 New York.

RECIPROCAL OBLIGATIONS.

The fact of the inter-dependence of
 classes, while admitted in general, is
 often overlooked by writers and speakers
 who seek only the advance of their
 special interests. Thus it has become a
 habit, and a bad one, to cry out against
 monopolies and corporations, especially
 railroads, forgetting how essential these
 are for the development of the indus-
 tries of a State, and the comfort of the
 inhabitants. What seems like the fur-
 therance of selfish interests to the
 outsider, is seized upon and magnified
 until the efforts for the public good and
 individual prosperity are lost to sight.
 With no desire to apologize, or defend,
 in the least, the selfishness which might
 control, it must be admitted that it is
 this same spirit which provokes the
 greater measure of criticism. The suc-
 cess of these corporations, especially the
 railroads, can only be gained by the
 highest degree of development in each
 and every industry in the State. The
 success of the individual farmer adds to
 the wealth of every corporation, as it
 does to his own, and no one realizes this
 fact better than the live business man-
 agers. The policy of our State rail-
 roads, and the one on our eastern bor-
 der, has been to aid, in every way pos-
 sible, the material prosperity of our
 organized agricultural bodies.

In no State in the Union has there
 been manifest such an active spirit of
 cooperation in this direction as in Maine.
 In Vermont, where the State Agricul-
 tural Society owns two fine parks, the
 future of the society and the continu-
 ance of the yearly exhibitions, as *State
 Fairs*, are very much in doubt, simply
 because the railroads have withheld
 their assistance. Those who have felt
 to criticize the Maine roads will do well
 to stick a pin here. The Maine State
 Fair draws its exhibits from every por-
 tion of the State, some stock coming
 over three hundred miles, and two lines
 of railroad; yet, with a single exception
 —the Grand Trunk—everything is re-
 turned to the shipping point free of
 charge, and the advance freight paid re-
 funded, insuring to the exhibitors in
 Aroostook and Washington counties,
 and in every other section, all the advan-
 tages enjoyed by those living within sight
 of the grounds. While in Vermont, the
 policy of charging for transportation
 one way is restricting exhibits to a
 narrow circle, the direct and indirect
 influence here is to widen continually the
 limits for exhibition. If by reason of
 free transportation of stock and prod-
 ucts, and the great increase of trains,
 with excursion rates within the reach
 of all, the attendance is increased, so
 that there is still profit to the corpora-
 tions, the measure of obligation on the
 part of the recipients is not removed in
 the least. In point of fact, as a Ver-
 mont farmer expressed himself to the
 writer: "Such a liberal policy should
 stimulate the farmers and producers in
 the most remote sections to become
 sharp competitors and regular attend-
 ants upon your State fairs. It is just
 this which is so rapidly building up the
 agriculture of the State of Maine."

The policy of the Maine Central,
 the chief trunk line of the State, has been,
 and is, to encourage whatever will add
 to the wealth and prosperity of the in-
 habitants, and in this all the tributary
 branches most heartily cooperate. Now,
 let the reciprocal obligations be appre-
 ciated, and those who would be ben-
 efited avail themselves of the privileges,
 and our State exhibitions would not only
 be increased in quantity, but made
 typical in character, and the State and
 all its varied enterprises be strengthened
 and encouraged. It is a fitting time
 to-day to urge these things, not only
 that a better spirit of appreciation may
 be manifest, but also that active prepara-
 tions may commence in season for the
 great exhibitions of 1894, and their com-
 plete success be assured.

Knights of Honor.

At the 17th annual session of the
 Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor of
 Maine, held in Brunswick, Wednesday,
 the following grand officers were elected
 and installed: Past Grand Dictator,
 Geo. W. Furbush, Lewiston; Grand Dic-
 tator, A. W. Glidden, Newcastle; Port-
 land Dictator, Charles H. Stevens; Port-
 land Vice Dictator, Charles H. Stevens;
 Grand Assistant Dictator, C. S. Cockett, Rockland; Grand Chaplain,
 H. W. Maxwell, Lewiston; Grand Re-
 porter, Albion E. Chase, Portland; Grand
 Treasurer, H. A. Torrey, Auburn; Grand
 Guide, L. C. Matthews, Warren; Grand
 Sentinel, F. H. Mayo, Windham; Repre-
 sentative to Supreme Lodge, two years,
 George W. Furbush, Lewiston; Alternate
 representative for two years, A. M.
 Penley, Auburn; Representative to Su-
 preme Lodge, one year, George Bliss,
 Waldoboro; Alternate representative,
 one year, J. Fred Hall, Rockland; Grand
 Trustee, three years, E. O. Clark, Wal-
 doboro; Grand Trustee, two years, M. B.
 Watson, Auburn; Grand Trustee, one
 year, A. W. Fowles, Warren.

We have received the nice and val-
 uable pamphlet, published by the Bradley
 Fertilizer Company, Boston, entitled
 "Feeding for Eggs." The book was
 written by Mr. A. F. Hunter, editor of
 the *Farm-Poultry*, and is therefore entitled
 to the fullest consideration. The poultry
 business has reached such huge propor-
 tions that the people ought to keep
 posted on how to feed the fowls in
 order to get the very best results. This
 little book gives the how and the where-
 fore.

Mr. Charles H. Turner, the venerable
 printer, of Mt. Vernon, is the only com-
 positor living who helped set the type of
 an article favoring the building of a rail-
 road from Boston to Lowell. That was
 the first railroad built for public travel
 in the United States. "Uncle" Turner
 was noted for his fine work, and he was
 one of the nice jobs required in the
 various departments at the State House
 and Court House. In his earlier years
 he

